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To Contributors and Correspondents, than ithat of appropriating money," has We sollett letters and communications upon subjects of seneral interest, but such must always be ac

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GALLAWAY & EKATING.

FRIDAY, : FEBRUARY 21, 1879. PROTECTION AGAINST AMERICAN

GOODS.

Our miserable, ill-arranged system "protection to home productions" is arousing a spirit of retaliation that ought to win us to consider whether some change is not necessary. American shipping is driven from every sea, and so American industry is assassinated under pretense of supporting it. It is like the arm thrown around the belated inoble neck, but its pressure is not the embrace of a friend, it is the suffocation inflicted by the garroter. Labor protected by destroying the vast carrying trade that forty years ago was making the American Union a great naval power. Protecting labor, and the laborer who is a sailor finds the docks of his country empty and his ships rotting and unemployed. Protection to monopoly, aid to chemes and rings, and commercial frauds, but not protection to labor. In the Canadian parliament an effort is making to use the "protective system." We injure our commerce may join Mexico and Cuba in placing high daties upon American products. The millers of Canada call for a tax of fifty cents upon each barrel of American flour. This would "protect labor" in Canada just as our sugar and salt tax protects it in the United States. Every laborer in Canada would have to pay a higher price for his children's bread than he had done before, and this injury to his interests and intruder upon his welfare will be called his "protector," his benefactor! Justly says the good book, "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel!" for cruelty it is to add to the price of the poor man's loaf, then to tell him, with demoniacal sympathy, "It is for your protection!" The Canadian catmeal grinders acknowledged that a tex on Amerigives the key to the whole "protective tected, while protection-that is, monopoly-

secure a monopoly for themselves, the calgrinders propose to let outs come in unpro-Fall be accorded to the meal ground from REPEAL OF THE ELECTION LAWS. The delate in the house of representatives at Washington on Wednesday last, was birter personal, boisterous and tempestuous. The mad passions born in war were again fanned into a flame, and there was much of crimination and recrimination. At a caucus of the Democratic members, on Monday night, was decided by a very large majority to bring in a bill, by way of amendment to the legis appropriation bill, repealing those section of the revised statutes from section 2011 section 2031, inclusive, which provide f the appointment of asperiess and deput marshals of elections, and for the repeal or petit jury of any United States cour the south in the late war with the United States. The latter section leaves it dis cretionary with the judge, upon the motion of the district-attorney or other prosecuting officers in behalf of the United States, to administer to any and all persons drawn as jurors the oath known as the "ironclad" oath. In accordance with this deter mination, a strenuous effort was made or Wednesday last to repeal the election laws, and hence the debate. At the first session of the present congress the Democrats would not pass the appropriation bill until a clause was inserted providing against the use of troops in controlling the affairs of the southem States, and they hope to secure a repea of the infamous election laws by the same strategy. The resolution which created such a strong debate was that of Mr. Southard repealing the section of the election law authorizing the appointment of supervisors of election. We are not prepared to justify the extreme measures to which the Democrats have resorted; but we hope it will result in Notting out these laws. It was shown the debate on Wednesday that a rebel can take he cath as President of the United States but that a rebel juror cannot; and that the pose of carrying elections for the Republica ere passed for the sole purpose of continuin s solid south for the Republican party. The northern people did not understand the in amy of the election law, until its working were manifested in New York by John I Devenport, who arrested and cast into priso thousands of Democrats who proposed to vot on the naturalization papers they had been using for twenty years. Under the operation of this election law, which the Democrats are stermined to repeal, it is shown that the dicals will employ its provisions to carr all four districts in California, indict, conviand imprison Democratic members-eleenough to break the slender majority in th new house, and then seize the organization of that body themselves. The members elect whom they have selected for indictmand conviction, in addition to King and Hall already indicted, are General Chalmers, Conner of South Carolina, Shelley of Alabams and one or two others. If the next Presidential election be held by Federal superre-for these creatures are to be clothed with absolute power, and to be backed by a rmy of United States marshals and deputy arshals, armed with bludgeons and revolvers, so that they may control elections

Presidential campaign, should oppose

repeal of a law which is at once despots

ever ultra Radi rth are forced have been his fifty seventh birthday.

to acknowledge its enormity, and consent t its repeal without resistance. Even the Republicans are forced to admit the absurdity If this law which excludes rebels from servz on juries, but admits them the coogress of the United States, while ney are eligible to the Presidency. Th folly and partisan malignity of the law shown by the fact that it excludes men from 1 Go the United States jory box, while they hav been elected governors, senators, mumbers 82 00 congress, and can serve us President of the United States. The Democrats seem disposed to insist upon the repeal of these obnoxious provisions before they will vote one ollars appropriation to carry on the govern Execute lines make one than .

Local Notices are twenty onts per line ars, insection, and flar may necessitate an extra session of congress. Wants, etc., are ten cours per line care subsequent insertion, and flar may necessitate an extra session of congress. Ben Wood in his speech said be "did not care what became of the appropriation bills; we will not posset any advertisement to follow reading matter. ment. This is a desperate alternative and he believed that there was a higher questo that was to preserve the liberies of the per ple of all sections. With these election laws spealed, the Republicans have no hope in sture elections, and so long as they exist the emocrate know that the marshale and su-Personal communications, or snything else for the personal knew that the marshals and sn-personal be addressed from one postomes to be personal will control the elections in the intender, the names of both postomes about be terest of the Republican party. It is a life and death struggle with both parties, and le the result be as it may, it will produce great

excitement and much bitterness MORS, STRIKES AND COTTON. The English mobs and strikes are produc ig an effect upon our trade that is by ifo seans to the advantage of those who are inhave been obtained: erested in cotton. A short time ago the ENGLISH TERRITORY AT THE CAPE. Liverpool docks were beset by an immense mob of strikers, by whom they were kept in a state of blockade. Steamship lines could not send out their vessels on the day apointed; vessels in distant ports feared to sail Liverpool, because their men would join he strikers there. This interruption and others that are now going on, are injurious o trade, interfering with its regularity, and rjuring its prosperity. Cotton seeks the

propean market through Liverpool, and as therefore been unfavorably affected by the state of things that has existed. But cotton is threatened with still further trouble Wednesday's disputches informs us that at Ashton a strike is going on among the cotton mills, and the mili owners have decided to lock up and stop business to-morrow, Saturday. This will decrease the demand with laws against ourselves so that Canada for cotton, which will accumulate in consequence, and the increase of stock so caused will be used as a means to lower the price. So the cotton-grower on the Mississippi and the gulf must suffer, because English workmen are starved until they be come desperate, and the English cotton-spin ners make fraudulent goods which ruin the parkets. Our participation in the loss and coubles grows mainly out of the bad policy which induces us to send our raw material to other nations to manufacture, instead of manufacturing it ourselves. If we sent goods instead of raw material, they would be subject, of course, to the good or bad influences operating upon all commodities from the restream of Zulu emigration southward and there is distress and mourning in the lation of supply to demand. When we send across the Tugela river into Natal, and the can oats would ruin them, as Canada cannot sharing the general influences acting on the raw material for manufactures, then, besides | can cats would ruin them, as Canada cannot sharing the general influences acting on the supply oats sufficient to keep the mills going all the [year, but they wanted a tax put supply oats sufficient to keep the mills going and the properties of the supply oats sufficient to keep the mills going in arkets, we have the especial troubles that all the [year, but they wanted a tax put supply oats sufficient to keep the mills going in 1877, 255,000 francs; in 1877, 255,000 francs; in 1874, 248,000 liarism that arise from the quarrels of the

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

English mill-owners and their men. In this

irection lies the greatest enemy of the cot-

orts and obtain such legislation as will make

ton-planter, and the whole "cotton-belt"

Philadelphia, February 20: Arrived-Indi ana, from Liverpool. New York, February 20: Arrived-Steam ip Helvetia, from Liverpool. New York, February 20: Arrived-Victo a, from London; Devon, from Bristol. Paris, February 20: Specie in the Bank of France increased 18,075,000 france during

m past week. Providence, February 20: The senate proinese imangration. Boston, February 20: The loss of the bark wthorne cost the insurance companies her e hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars Hartford, February 20: The senate unar

usly passed the house resolution conlemning the action of congress on the Chine question. New York, February 20: Dr. Reuben Nel on, the senior publisher and agent of the dethodist book establishment, died this

morning.

Louisville, February 20 .- John M'Manara, a Chicago thief, was arrested here to-day targed with stealing from the Adams exress company at Cincinnati. San Francisco, February 20: At Santa Rosa, Joseph Boggs, the youngest son of Ex-Governor Boggs, committed suicide this ning by cutting his throat. Sun Francisco. February 20: In the circuit ourt G. H. B. Henderson, ex-postmaster of litis, San Joacquin county, charged with em-

ement, was acquitted. London, February 20: Bullion in the Bank England increased \$801,000 during the ast week; proportion of the Bank of Engand's reserve to hability, 46% per cent. London, February 20: The Australia and alen, from New York, have arrived out ne steamer Atrato, from London for Bos on, has proceeded from Plymouth, where she at in for repairs.

Rochester, N. Y., February 20; Griffin, republic. This quarrel was the high treasurer of the Independent Order cause of the present hostilities. esters, has settled, returning thirteen sand dollars, and leaving a deficiency of out five thousand dollars, Chicago, February 20: Late last night a ame building occupied by the Chicago founy, in the northwestern pertion of the city

ir the rolling mills, was destroyed by fi loss, ten thousand to twelve thousand do New York, February 20: The directors of icago and Northwestern railway com my to-day declared a quarterly dividend on and three-fourths per cent, on the pre-

red stock, and decided upon quarterly lyidends on the shares bereafter. Minneupolis, February 20: About three ock this morning a fire broke out in the arge wholesale and retail grocery and wineand dollars; stock, extent, ten thousand doles; insurance, eight thousand dollars.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20: Mayor Patterson [Rep.] was re-elected yesterday by over three hundred majority, and Treasurer helaby by about five hundred majority. The ontrollership is undecided. The Democrats ave elected both branches of the councils. Oswego, N. Y., February 20: The Bank of wego refused to pay checks to-day. The mount on deposit is six thousand dollars he cashier says the assets are sufficient to ew days whether the bank will go on or wind

in its business. Hartford, February 20: The house of repreptatives to-day passed a bill taxing the operty of educational, religious and benevat organizations not used for that purpose z such organizations. All properties of inpted from taxation.

and St. Louis railroad, held to-day, the owing directors were chosen: H. B. Hul t, J. H. Deveteux and S. Burk veland; T. D. Messler and John M'Cu ttaburg; Thos. A. Scott, Philadelphia B. Hulburt was elected president and E

according to the Radical plans for 1880be not to be wondered at, therefore, that Rad l. M'Ciure general superintendent. ical politicians, rather than see their part Death of Bishop Foley. deprived of its last hope for carrying elec-CHICAGO, Fabruary 19.—Bishop Foley died Sone by force and fraud in the coming g. The funeral services will be held in this lute bishop will be taken to Baltimore. oppressive, destructive to the rights and sovereignty of the States, and a direct and been prostrated by complicated disblow at the foundation principles upon ace thee, although the physicians believed senting to this the British government had war an absolute necessity.

no selfish object of any kind. It did not seek which rests our republican system me out of danger. Soon after midnight a to obtain a single foot of land for itself, nor of government. As regards the ingular change appeared, and it was immediately communicated to the physicians, who ound that, weakened as he was by dysentery free the company notive in complying twenty-four hours duration, the deadly with the wish of the Zulu nation, and in taking the change appeared, and it was immediately communicated to the physicians, who of the river became a terrible nuisance and sange appeared, and it was immediately communicated to the physicians, who of the river became a terrible nuisance and sange appeared, and it was immediately communicated to the physicians, who of the river became a terrible nuisance and was endangering the whole population, when the Society l'Hygiene drew the attention of the river became a terrible nuisance and was endangering the whole population, when the Society l'Hygiene drew the attention of the river became a terrible nuisance and was endangering the whole population, when the Society l'Hygiene drew the attention of the river became a terrible nuisance and was endangering the whole population, when the Society l'Hygiene drew the attention of the river became a terrible nuisance and was endangering the whole population, when the Society l'Hygiene drew the attention of the river became a terrible nuisance and was endangering the whole population, when the Society l'Hygiene drew the Attention of the river became a terrible nuisance and support the spectors, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, addities, in the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and support of the river became a terrible nuisance and support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance and the support of the river became a terrible nuisance other section which the Democrats are anxious to repeal and which the Radical can case is determined to resist, it is equally a tiphoid-pneumonia would prove fatal. His part in the coronation of the new king, was interest is made that such reports are unitantly while able to articulate. As his speech began to fail, he timed degree the welfare of the Zala people. It is signed by many prominent citizens and the city then resolved to abate the horses and one hundred and fifty-equity value and one hundred and fifty-equity value.

On New Year's day, and called at every Mon-equity value and one hundred and fifty-equity value and one hundred and fifty-equity value.

On New Year's day, and called at every Mon-equity value and fifty-equity value and fifty-equity value and fifty-equity value.

On New Year's day, and called at every Mon-equity value and fifty-equity val bnoxious. It is the iron-clad oath which shuts out from the jury box in United States courts of the south the intelligence of the courts of the south the intelligence of the south the south the intelligence of the south the south the intelligence of the south the intelligence of the so ly active, and his tender heart and great ad- Shepstone and Cetywayo and the head men which still pollutes southern soil. It is but a

THE USE HERRICH WAS TO LANGE THE

ZULULAND.

Its People, Government and Army-How the Semi-Barbarous King Adopted the War Tactics of Civilization and Rejected Civilization Itself-English Diplomacy and Justice Disregarded.

The Relation of the Colony of Natal to the Present Trouble-Cetywayo England's Son-Causes of the Existing War-What Britain has to Confront.

river has aroused a public interest in Zal scrious of England's many wars America of Zaluland proper, though that or many years been the object of successful ources of information, the following data

The British colony of South Africa now consists of Cape Colony proper, with its de-pendencies of Kaffraria, Basatoland, Fingo-land, Griquoland, and the Transvanl, the atter having been annexed in 1877, and th settlement of Walfish bay, on the Atlantic cast, far to the northward, the aumenation which was consummated by a proclams on of Queen Victoria last month (Januar) Kaffraria still enjoys a nominal inde ce, though large portions of it, which were the scene of the war of the past year have lately been annexed, and it is an ope north of the diamond region, will shortly b whed by the voracious government Eastward from Cape Colon separated from it by the lately indepen Natal, fronting on the Indian ocean i bounded on the northeast by Zuzuland present scene of hostilities. Natal usly independent of Cape Colony, from which it was separated in 1856, when a contitutional charter was granted, which was seentially modified in 1875. At that time there were not a thousand white settlers in Natal, and the native inhabitants—the fine ace called Zulus or Amazulus-were als

few in number. ZULU EMIGRATION TO NATAL. Zululand proper was then, as now, a vast parated from Natal by the Tugela river (the cene of the recent disaster), bounded on the he northeast by the Pertuguese colony of agoa bay. The northern portion of Zalu was inhabited by a race known as the maswazis, of kindred origin and language, d owing only a feeble diegiance to the Zuig ing. Since 1850 there has been a steady to fight among themselves and blood is shed, white population of Natal comprises but twenty-two thousand six hundred and lifty our persons of European descent, many hem Datch beers, more or less disaffected to should unite, as one man, to make such ef- solitary instance of a colony established by Freat Britain without cost to the imperia this portion of the Union an exporter of ten thousand pounds, which has long since ighteen thousand seven hundred and

goods and yarns, not a traitor to its best in- been repaid. It has an estimated area of crests by sending to other nations the raw atton that ought to be enriching our own omprises seven counties and nine unorgan-There are but two considera d districts. e towns, D'Urban (or Durban), on Port Naome wixty miles northwest. The only rail onwect the capital with the scaport. It is to nentaly steamers connecting with Huropene line of three steamers via Cape Town, anal. The principal article of export from Natal is wool, of which nearly nine million

> CHURCH AND STATE. The government at Natal is administered e crown bishop of Natal; the other, Dr. accrorie, being bishop of Pietermantzburg politan of South Africa, and, as such, to deposed Dr. Colenso for heresy manifested in his ligent Zulu, commonly called "William, who enjoys the credit of having "converte years ago.

ZULU CAFFRES AND THEIR COUNTRY. Zululand proper, the vast region under the verament of Cetywaye (pronounced Kets busand natives, who are admitted to be t nest and most powerful race of South Af Their country is a fine upland region. aving never been determined. The terri on the Blood river, or Transvaal border Zulu king and the lately annexed Transpublic. This quarrel was the prexima go Cetywayo offered to cede the territor not then accepted. The war between Cet wago and the Boers having resulted in t nnexation of the Transvaul to Cape Co the plea that the little republic was una iefend itself and preserve the peace, the red de facto to the colonial govern nd the boundary quarrel was referred to as will be seen, was accompanied by oth terms in the nature of an ultimatum, wh led to the present war. Zulus are nobular said to be "a branch of the great Kuffre  $\alpha$ loers of South Africa to designate all varilke races on their northeast front he Kaffres call themselves by various to names, such as Gaikas, Galekas, Fingos an erm for the people of the region known

CETYWAYO ENGLAND'S SON King Umpandi, or Panda, no father letywayo, died six or eight years ago. Th vents attending the succession of the preows by Sir Henry Bulwer in his ultimate f last December: late king and the head men of the Zulu na oxen, representing the "head of the king, t the same time breathe the spirit by which he nation should be governed. They said, no wish to mix itself up with these arrange ments of the Zulu people; but eventually onsented, and sent Mr. Shepatone to take been prostrated by complicated dis-since Sunday, the minth instant, and the wish of the whole Zuin nation. In con-bors. It is this fact which has rendered the

the Zalu people, which were to be claimed I tinue to hold out.

on the occasion of the installation. Subsequently, on the day of the installation, those laws were formally proclaimed by Mr. Shep-

> BRITAIN'S ATTEMPT AT CIVILIZATION. It was proclaimed:
> (1.) That the indiscriminate shedding of blood should ccase in the land.
>
> (2.) That no Zulu should be condemned without open trial and the public examinaon of witnesses, for and against, and that he (3) That no Zulu's life should be take without the previous knowledge and consent of the king after such trial had taken place, and the right of appeal had been allowed to (4.) That for minor crimes, the loss of pro-

the purplement of death.

Now, these laws were formally proclaimed y Mr. Shepstone, who represented the Brit-sh government in Natal, and proclaimed with the formal assent of Cetywayo, of the set men of the nation, and of the nation here assembled. It was not done as a mere le ceremony or form, without any meaning It was not done in secret, but and bearing of the king, the chiefs and the | an abstract: as embled people. They were laws for the good government of the Zalu people. The subject of them had been carefully and delib-erately discussed beforehand between the British representatives and Cetywayo and his arge portion of the Zolu nation settled with- councilors, and agreed upon, and then afterboundaries of the colony of Natai has | ward, in the hearing and presence of the people, the laws had been solemnly affirmed. missionary effort on the part of the American | Tuese laws for the well being of the Zalu only were the conditions required by the rom the personal communications of a gen- | British government in return for the countedeman who resided above twenty years as a pance and support given by it to the new Zala king by the presence of its representative, and by his taking part in the king's cronation; and, once spoken as they were,

JOHN BULL'S CONDITIONS VIOLATED.

e British government.

The British government now asks: How as it been in this matter? Have the promes then made been kept? Have the laws which were then proclaimed been observed? Let the Zulu king answer! Let the chief men the nation answer! Let the whole Zulu ople answer! The British government anot, then, allow that the words which rere once spoken on its part should be empty words, or that the promises which were made it, and for which it became the mouthtion, should be treated as if they were mere idleness and empty sound. But for five in be no longer so. The promises have not en kept; and how is it possible they can be ept, so long as the present system of governent is maintained by the king? The presit system of government is destroying the untry. All the young men, all the abledied men in the country are taken as sol-ers. They are taken from their homes at parents, and are kept for several are in the compulsory service of the king. hey are not allowed to marry as the men of other tribes around them, as in Natal, among the Amaswazi, as among ning along the Indian ocean, they desire to do so, but they must await the permission of the king, and they are kept They are not allowed to labor for themserves or to plant or to reap or to live in quiet and in peace with their families and relatives. king's kraals as if for war, although there is no enemy to fight with, and thus they come

> they have carried off or destroyed. DEMANDS FOR IMMEDIATE REFORM. It by the colonial government was followed covernment. The present Zala army must disbanded, and the men allowed to return marry without the king's permission, now

e listening to them.

CAUSE OF THE PRESENT WAR. complications between the British govern wn, assisted by an executive and a legis- | demanded for overt hostile acts committed against Natal, and the change in the method the Zulu government demanded in th point, in July, 1878, the colony was invade ders of two of the sons of the favorite offi r of state of the Zulu king, Cetywayo. efugee women had found shelter, forcible eized them, and under circumstances o nous book on the Pentateuch. The intel- | the utmost brutality—so brutal that they can only be mentioned generally—dragged them across the Buifalo, the boundary river, and murdered them on Zulu iving, but relapsed into barbarism several | territory in cold blood. Such an act could, course, not be passed over in silence riking as it did at the very groundwork of ntian power in South Africa. It was eviit meant anything, meant that the natives no claimed the protection of British soil gainst the tyranny of their own chiefs might sitted that the Zulu king might follow any I his runaway subjects into British territory, to lives of almost the whole three hundred nousand natives living in Natal would logially be at his mercy, consisting, as they do, The government, consequently, took the only orce. Cetywayo replied by calling out his irmy and at the same time offering to pay a

ne, thus adding insult to injury. CETYWAYO'S ARMY AND ITS DISCIPLINE. e information now accessible is a handy ttle pamphlet compiled and issued in Noregiment numbering five bundred men, to the of the fighting force of men under sixty years | chance to escape by the draught of the very red. Of these twenty-two thousand five in the paraing of the gas jet. It defited tohundred are between twenty and thirty years ward the windows, and had to be abandoned in consequence thereof. The following plan orty, thirty-four hundred between forty and is the only one which has proved successful. the fact that the king does not allow his sol- tended to a considerable hight above the to the government of Natal. They further diers to marry until leave is given to the roof, or so as to be elevated to the same nereover, it was the will of the nation that | forty, and only seventy-nine hundred married | specially distinguished themselves in war to marry under the usual age the system in marry under the usual age the system in the house ventilation is to the effect that every wrought-iron cages, where, beside the thouforce tends to make whole of the active men | water-closet must have a six-inch round air- | sand and one other compact substances, three | art in the installation. It was the wish of of the nation eager for war, and render them tight pipe connecting the water-closet basin large loads of corks are removed every day.

It is this fact which has rendered the point above the roof. Positively No Yellow-Fever at New

SEWERAGE.

The Systems of English, Scotch, French Italian, German, Belgian and Dutch Cities-How Pestilence is Prevented and Sewerage Utilized.

Some Methods which Might Profitably be Adopted in American Cities, and that are Especially Worthy the y, all or a portion, should be substituted Study of the Health Authorities of Memphis,

Mr. Gustavus A. Karwiese, a consultin ivil engineer of Washington, has submitted n public. It was not done in the dark, but to the senate committee on the District n the open day. It was not done in solicolumbia a report on the sewerage system tade, but at the royal kraal, in the presence of European cities, of which the following is

AMSTERDAM.

sand inhabitants, and is situated on the south

western corner of the Zuder Zee, at the east

and of the great North sea ship canal. Un-

Amsterdam has about three hundred thou

til lately all the sewers emptied into the river and canals. The people became alarmed a ourses, and turned their attention toward mprovements by increasing the pumping falities and adopting what is called the pneu matic sewerage! system. The block or blocks o be provided with pneumatic sewerage are surrounded with an iron pipe of a dimension governed by the number of closets, and put ev cannot be broken without compromising under the sidewalk, like an ordinary gase digmity, the good faith and the honor of pipe. This pipe is connected with every house in the block, as indicated per plan, which shows at the same time that the number of closets in each house in anlimited. At a rossing is an irin reservoir below he pavement, in which every house lot discharges through the air-tight pipes its fecal contents as soon as the proper valves are turned and each house-pipe set in direct com munication with the reservoir below the street, in which a vacuum is created when ever a house in the said block is to be dis charged. From tais street reservoir a main ce and the guarantee to the whole Zulu air-tight conduit leads to the city limits, where, in the same manner, by creation of vacuum, the fecal matters are discharged into are they have been so treated, and now it a large receptacle; hence it is conducted to a preparing department, where, by a patent rocess, a fertilizer is manufactured which sells as a home-made guano for a very high price to the agriculturist, for the reason that t is not diluted in water. There is realized or street-sweepings, offal, etc., one dollar

and seventy-two cents a ton. ANTWERP. Antwerp is on the Scheldt. They contemlate to carry out a sewerage system which, ecording to the prepared plans and specifications, bids fair to be the most complete in Europe, and it embraces all modern improve Amaponda. They cannot marry when | ments. It is proposed to build a grand colector in which all minor sewers empty, and tanks is drawn off by a valve on the level of which is to carry the total sewage below the | the floor into a subterranean culvert, which city limits, where it will be treated as fertil- leads to two large reservoirs situated at the rapidly recovering. izer and distributed by water transportation, extreme ends of the building. From the reand the sewage water used for irrigation. After it has answered the agricultural purpose it is, in a purified state, discharged into tled and afterward removed, and either althe river at such a distance that it cannot be lowed to dry in the open air or desiccated by brought back by the incoming tide. Up to artificial heat. 806 the income (for refuse, etc.) averaged 18,650 francs, and up to 1817 averaged 20,250 francs; in 1818 it was 27,082 francs; in 1834, and there is distress and mourning in the 1,100 francs; in 1835, 88,000 francs; in 1844, round the kreals of persons who have given material has been two dollars per ton, and for the inferior stuff, one dollar and forty

cents per ton. BERLIN. The sewerage system in Berlin is a watercarriage system for all rain, domestic water mea own are so healthy that sheep are kept and water-closets, with this valuable alterato enter the river. Each sewerage district has one leading intercepting sewer collector, into which the whole sewage, by other intercepting sewers, empties. The whole contents | er climate. o their homes. Every man must be free to are collected in a large water-tight we which is called the stamm end of the collecting sewers. This well or basin is thirty feet nished without a regular trial before the in diameter and several feet below the mean water level, and is provided with an outfall sewer toward the river, in cases of immense rainfall and floods of extraordinary extension. litions, and "be the eyes and mouth of the This basin is provided with a strong gate to retain the solids of the sewage. The liquids enter a cylinder in the center about eight feet signaries must again be permitted to settle in diameter, and are from here distributed by in Zuiuland under the protection of the Brit-different pipes into the pumping-basins. From each pumping-station the water is sh resident, and no native must be molested located in a circle around Berlin at an aver-Along with this ultimatum, the award of The fields absorb all the fertilizing ingredients and filter the water perfectly through the seil before the same en-

ters the river. The average lift of the sewage is thirty-am feet in hight, and is conducted through wrought-iron pipes, with three feet diameter, to the irrigation fields. The manner of ventilating most effectually has been a matter of some doubt, and the Berlin sewerage commission has given this important int in city sewerage full attention, and they have tried almost every suggestion made by prominent engineers. A perfect ventilation is essential to all structures, and especially to | the sewers through direct connection-gullies, the house-connection traps, and enter the dwellings to the great detriment of the inbrought the ventilation in practical operation through large manufactory-chimneys and expressly-constructed air shafts, which they had provided with suitable furnaces to draw out the bad air, gases, etc. But they heat cannot be well regulated, and for this reason does damage, for by strong draughts the ship-canals which connect per Alster river basin with the Elbe. t opens the traps in the dwellings next to the furnace and consequently allows a large portion of the gas to escape through the con- low part beyond the city limits, where the so the difficulty mentioned they experienced teen acres are city sewage works, in which they dispose or the sewage by manufacturing fertilizers for the sewage is they are furnished, to say hothing or the horses, carriages, dogs, and other establishments outside the gates. this purpose the trap with the water conductor, and clay, together with lime. with the intention of leading the noxious | tions used for a day's work are three tons of gas to the highest point of the house. They found that in a good many instances it six tons of clay, twelve tons of lime, making worked only a part of the time, owing to the a total of twenty-four tons of solid material. air current, and in others it did not work at The daily quantity of dried fertilizer is all, on account of the location and different | twenty-eight tons, and the cost of drying the hights of the houses; but the worst of all sewage to twenty-five per centum moisture is In regard to the forces which the Zulu king was that the gas escaped in large quantities may put into the field, the most authoritation to the field, the most authoritation to the conductor, and nerthrough the jams of the conductor, and per- | coal and four dellars and sixty-eight cents | meated the sleeping-rooms of the upper stoember last, by order of Lord Chelmsford, had to keep their windows shut, thus being or the information of those under his comdeprived of fresh air altogether. The next and fifty cents per ton, and the whole year's contrast at Liverpool the captain of the mand, which enables us to obtain a very ac- trial was a connection from the traps to the curate idea of the forces at the disposal of smoke flues, and all flues so used were tapped etywayo. They may be said to comprise the with different kinds of ventilators of light rhole male strength of the Zulu nation. At motion to mid the upward draught, but it was feet measurement, with stopping sides of six proved here positively that the difficulties are feet depth, and a capacity of 2,500,000 galgiment is a strong one—that is, when five rooms of the houses so connected. Next they tried, like many other cities, to use the orm a corps by themselves; when it is a weak sewer-gas for additional street lights, after ne, it is amalgamated with one of the old they failed in the attempt to burn it by conexisting regiments; thus, although some ducting the gas into the boiler-fires of the orps are composed entirely of men of about | factories. They erected, on all corners where nd young. At present there are, in all, four- and provided for a lanters with appropriate en corps or regiments. Their strength varies, | caps, constructing, in other words, new lampom the Udukuza corps, that consists of one posts, and connected the broad tooting with a conduit to the sewer. The theory was ndi, who have five regiments, and number that this idea was an excellent one, inety-nine hundred men. The total strength but in practice the sewer-gas had a

TRUSSELS.

ds who have during that time attained the greater in practice than are imagined or exage of fourteen or fifteen years, are formed pected in theory, and therefore this plan has cess the whole sewage was taken from the also proved unacceptable, as in most cases it collecting culvert and chemically treated, bottle of wine, something like the small brought the noxious gases directly into the after which it passed into the river Aire. LONDON. atmospheric air which should have aided and 10 feet below low-water mark. In nar- | received in exchange the sum-to him a for fifty and forty-five hundred between In all new houses a large and well-glazed rowing the Thames to 750 feet in width, it tune—of twenty-four thousand francs. such organizations have been heretotore exsupported from taxation.

In all new points a large and well-glazed from taxation with its supported from taxation.

In all new points a large and well-glazed from the proportion with its support of the death of its support of the stockholders of the stockholder to the government of Natal. They further diers to marry until leave is given to the saked that Mr. Shepstone, who had been present at the nomination of Cetywayo, might go and establish what was wanted, and make the properties of the same of the same of having done so, but she insisted. This might go and establish what was wanted, and averages forty years. According to this there averages forty years. According to this there a charcoal filter, is then connected with the average of sewage used has been about 8500 optic. "Yes, sir, it's that eye." are thirty-two thousand five hundred unmar- trap located between the house drain and tons per acre, being lifted 35 feet, at a cost madam, that eye won't do you any havin; ried men in Zululand, all under the age of street sewer under the sidewalk. It has of \$2350 per year, The sewage filters through street sewer under the sidewalk. It has of \$2350 per year. The sewage filters through it's a glass eye. I hope you'll excuse it, proved to be very effective, and releved the land, and the effluent returns to the river. But, upon my soul, I'm not surprised that the new sing should be the son of the British men, all between the new sing should be the son of the British men, all between the new of forty and sixty. Wellinghouses, in all cases, almost completes in an almost completes in an almost complete. As leave is given to regiments which have by of the nozions gases. One of the rules enters the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a glass over pretty a glass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well, it has to pass over pretty a grown of the pumping-well and the province of the pumping-well and the pumping-well and the pumping-well and the province of the pumping-well and the pumping-w

MANCHESTER, With the growth of the city, the pollution three men in different capacities, clerks, in-

most complete plans and specifications, on the of refuse from slaughter-houses and fish with an annual allowance of wine. Charles

les distant, where the sewage is treated

and the whole used for agricultural purposes

total expenditure of which, including the

pumping station at the lower end, is 6,500,000 tranes. The company is com-

nd intercepting sewers in good repair, in-

inding river embankments. The company

work progressed from the government. The

colony reserved the right to use the sewerage

without any compensation, but to turn n

water into the river except three kilometer-below the city limit, and to increase the

quantity of land for irrigation and filteration

addition to the above the company received

title, free of any cost whatsoever, for all city

age 16,000,000 gallons per day, which re-

fore precipitation into the river. The quan-

tity of lime used for the sewage treatment

Jollars and lifty cents per ton. The sewage

two hundred and sixty-five acres, which

total disposal of the sewage over five hun-

dred acres in addition are used. The lime

used for disinfection is slaked and mixed with

it is conducted into thirty-two tanks of con-

siderable size, where a few minutes are al-

lowed for settling. The effluent appears pu-

rified and odorless, and is discharged, partly

BEADFORD.

The sewage of Bradford is carried about

two miles out of town; its volume is over

ome days it has been over 12,000,000 gal-

treated with time of the very best quality and

ground to the finest possible powder by

means of a disintegrator, and in clos

simply big square vats of wood with oscilla-

ting frames of the same material. A small

quantity of sewage is introduced into these

vats and mixed with the pulverized lime.

thorough incorporation being insured by the

the mixture is constant agitation. The milk of lime as thus obtained is passed out through

the walls of the building by an iron pipe and

rought in contact with the sewage, so that

both fall simultaneously into a canal leading

to a series of thirty-four precipitation tanks. The contents stand three-fourths of an hour,

solid matter. The clear water is drawn off.

All sludge collected at the bottom of the

servoir it is pumped into twenty tanks under-

neath the building, where it is further set-

CARLISLE.

The sewage is received in three cylinders

hree and a half feet in diameter and twen-

pounds lime, one gallon carbolic acid and one hundred gallons of fresh water for every forty

stirring up it is pumped by centrifugal pumpe

twelve feet high into iron cylinders, and

hence distributed for irrigation. The irri-

gated farm land brings thirty-eight dollars net rent per acre per year, and the irrigated

The city of Glasgow is the finest Scotch

seaport, with a population of about 750,000.

supply is 33,000,000 gallons per day. The

pollution of the river from the sewage of

Plasgow has increased enormously during the

erage engineers, all to the effect to build hurs

contents as far from the city limits as possi-

HAMBURG.

The sewerage system is one of the most un-

tunneled partly through ground forty-eight

feet high in three places, over one mile in

length, and at two places the sewer passes

under the ship-canals which connect the Up-

The whole sewage is collected into a large

aree-mile-long culvert and carried to a very

municipality has a large tract, of which fif-teen acres are covered with buildings of the

with crude alumina, carbonaceous matter

alumina, three tons of carbonaceous matter.

one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton for

per ton for the proper portion of the above-

The propor-

atercepting sewers, and carry the noxicus

last few years, notwithstanding the regula-

ht inches deep, and treated with five

when the lime has carried to the bottom al

action of the oscillating frames, which kee

lons, and often reached 20,000,000. It

9,000,000 gallons per day in average,

are marvelous.

eves a treatment of filtration with lime be

eceived 20,000,000 cash subvention as ti

lled to keep the grand collecting

Opposite Villebrock is a sewage-pumpir

station, on the right bank of the river, t

o an irrigation field about three and a half | per ton. Twenty million gallons is the average sew- gislio poetry was discontinued when Southey age from the city proper. The canal Vetta- accepted the office, in 1813. bia is seventeen miles in length, and empties lars per acre the year. PARIS.

All streets in Paris are cleaned twice a day, the gutters are well washed and all run into the sewers by guilles through which the rain-water passes. It is not lawful for the with the annual increase of population. In people at large to empty the contents of water-closets into the public sewers, though exceptions in favor of privileged individuals and public institutions have become numerots, land and the river beds gained by the raightening of the river, which has become the most valuable properly in the heart of ous. The largest amount of the excretia is he city, after the improvement has been ompleted. The quantity of sewage averelow the city, and it is contemplated to exthirteen and a-half tons per day, at three works are located in the northeast part and occupy in total fifty acres. Connected with it is a farm belonging to the city containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, which is where the excretas are collected in pairs and pairs. They won't cosolid by my total fifty acres. Connected with it is a farm belonging to the city containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, which is used for irrigation and filterage, but for the matter, both in solution and in suspension. Every thousand gatlons of sewage, however, the sewage in a separate building, and then pension and thirteen pounds in solution, or a regulation half crown. total of thirty-one pounds solids. A committee was appointed a short time ago by the agricultural society of France to award : into the Tame and partly into the Rea. The sludge is used on the farms in connection with the works, and the agricultural results managed by treatment with Paris street sewage. The prize was given to a Mr. Jolliciere, who had taken up a barren spot of worthless eandy ground in 1869, and raised more market fruit on it than any other gardener in or around Paris. The average market garden harvest has been, per acre, twenty tons carrots, thirty-five tons red beet-roots for salad, six tons French beans, eighty tons cabbage, our tons spinach and forty heads of artihokes. Mr. Jolliciere holds now one thousand acres, and is making arrangements to rent another thousand acres. ----

PERSONALS.

Colfax is in Chicago. Ex-Minister Washburn is in Texas, and vill lecture on the Paris commune. Senator Christiancy will leave this country for Peru about the last of this month. eave her estate of Edgewood, and to live in Washington City.

One of Governor Robinson's eyes, which for a year has been seriously affected, is now It is reported from the east that "General Grant, a somewhat noted European traveler, of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure is to visit America soon.' There is a rumor that M. Bouguereau, the distinguished French artist, is engaged to marry Miss Gardner, an American lady and also an artist.

has bought M. Monteverde's fine statue of Jenner, and has presented it to the new hospital at Genoa. thousand gallons of sewage. After a good | Edmund C. Stedman, Dr. Holland, are to be among the guests of the Papyrus club, of Boston, next week. Of the first fourteen wranglers in the recent mathematical tripos at Cambridge, only

educated at a public school. for the markets, which is done very success-An English murderer wrote to his mistress to send him money for his defense, and she replied that she had none to spare, but c hoped they would meet in heaven. A native of Marseilles has purchased the the Dead sea, and expects to not three dollars ton on an indefinite quantity of it delivered rel occupying 6685 acres of ground, with a den-

> A Newfoundland dog of Ridgewood, New dragged it from the railroad track just in time to prevent it from being killed by a passing train. Senator Gordon will deliver the commence Mr. Jefferson Davis having declined the invitation because of the precarrous condition | of his health.

ble, where it will be used for the irrigation of "The Man with the Iron Nose" advertise agricultural sections and perfectly filtered on for an engagement in a circus. "I am the only person," he says, "that does a balancing act of heavy weights and sharp-pointed in-The popa has been fairly inundated with proved and best working in Europe, but the abusive, offensive and threatening letters ewage is emptied into the river from socialists in all parts of Europe, who Elbe, which they are now trying to remedy. All street sewers have been built of brick, cent encyclical. His holiness is making laid in hydraulic cement, of various sizes, collection of them. with flusbing-gates not less than five hundred feet apart and man holes of about equal dis-On New Year's day seven million four hundred and fifty nine thousand cards were tance. The street surface-water enters into

mailed at Paris, as compared with five milthose which contain bad air or sewer-gases; which have no traps, but are provided with lion six hundred and eighty thousand in 1878, the latter often cause a great pr source against foot feet apart; they serve at the same time as is affixed a five centime stamp. ventilators of the sewers. The largest or in-tercepting sewer is six by seven feet, and its lated a standing order," says Mr. Forbes, outlet is two feet above low water; the length is nearly four and a half miles. This sewer several captives. It was lucky that they gave quarter on this occasion, for among the prisoners was one of the native allies. Gradually the plays in which Forrest mad-

the most of his fame are dropping out use. Jack Cade and Metamora are seldo played; and last week Pizaro, mounted with gorgeous scenery, and with John M'Cullough in the principal part, failed to draw in Boston The English Army and Navy Gazette says Martha Coroy, a young dressmaker, en gaged in one of the fashionable establish

ments in Paris, fell in love with the clerk in the same house, Emil Aragon. They wanted to get married, but the father of the girl reused his consent on account of the youthfu ness of her lover. So the couple resolved suicide, and went to Lagny, where they bot hanged themselves to the window of a hotel

ors to a great extent on Australian vessel named solid mixture. The value of the and steamers, being found to be cheaper dried fertilizer is calculated at three dollars cleaner and more easily managed. In a reproduce has been contracted for this year for | English vessel Queen explained the presence three dollars per ton. They have tanks for of an exclusively Malayan crew by saying precipitation, each of sixty by one hundred | that all the available English sailors at Sing et measurement, with stopping sides of six | apore were so drunk that he could not take In clearing away the debris in the vicinity

of Temple Bar, the workmen chanced on Schiedam flagons vet in use in Holland in its shape, and beautifully iridescent, its origin-The metropolis of London has over 3,650 - ally dark-colored glass showing signs of the 000 inhabitants. The density of the population is 44 per acre, and the sewerage system action of the fire. The wine is of a pale s the most complete in the world, with over evaporated. It is evidently a red wine, and 1500 miles of brick and pipe sewers, and very costly pumping stations, at a total expenditure of \$173,000,000. Originally all the sewers of London emptied into the river | piece of bravado, lit his pipe with ticket No. Thames, but the pollution at length became | 955,089 in the great French lottery, and that a source of all kinds of malaria and epidemic, | there might be no doubt on the subject, he and the people were forced to employ the chalked the figures on a wall in the presence very ablest men to secure relief. On the of several of his comrades, who stood all south side, below Crossness Point, a distance | agape at the sight. Now, chance has a of about thirteen miles from the city proper, the southern collector empties into the out a famous prize, and had the employe only Thames, being 11 feet 6 inches in diameter | been able to produce his ticket he would have

reservoir a large pipe leads a portion of the at me so, sir?" He said that he was not pretty a woman." The explanation and the compliment combined to put the woman into a good humor.

White women receiving charity from Chinamen was the singular spectacle witnessed in San Francisco on the recent Chinese New The sewage works are outside of the city Year's day. It is a custom with the Chinamen on that day to show their liberality and win favor with their gods by wrapping five and ten-cent coins in red paper and giv them to the poor who solicit help. A nun ber of Italian women, becoming aware of the custom, made complete tours of Chinatown golian shop in the quarter. They reaped a

which still pollutes southern soil. It is but a refer of the dark days of Radical rule in the country, and is such a flagrant outrage that country, and is such a flagrant outrage that country, and is such a flagrant outrage that country and outrage that country and outrage that country and outrage flow. The sailors consider the dark days of Radical rule in the country and is such a flagrant outrage that country and is such a flagrant outrage that country and is such a flagrant outrage flow. The sailors consider the flow of the following work: To straighten and country the following work: To straighten and country of the following work in large numbers. The sailors country of the following work in large numbers. I river Seine within the city limits with two mattresses, 1235 tons of fine ashes, 1450 tons I royal cellars. The salary is still paid, but the

arches of nineteen feet clear span each in of cin lers, 1800 tons of artificial guano are wine is no longer supplied. The poets laure arches of nineteen feet clear span each in solid masonry; the building of two large sewers, called grand collectors. Below the city limit the grand collecting sewer of the right is conducted under the river, united sirable mortar is made which always sails small which always sails conducted under the river, united sirable mortar is made which always sails conducted under the river, united sirable mortar is made which always sails conducted under the river, united sirable mortar is made with a ways sails conducted under the river, united sirable mortar is made wine is no longer supplied. The poets laure ate since Enzabeth's time have been Sciencer, Daniel, Ben Jonson, Davenaut, Dryden, Shodwell, Tate, Rome, Enstein, Cabber, Whitehead, Warton, Pye, Southey, Wordswith the left bank sewer, and hence carried readily at one dollar and twenty eight cents | worth and Tennyson, some of whom were long since forgotten. The New Year's odes, thday odes and other mach.

> General Moltke estimates that fully sixty under an angle of thirty degrees in the little thousand Russian soldiers perished in the over Lambro on the south side of the city. campaign of 1829, and that half of the The irrigation has been carried on for several | fell victims to the plague, which found the hundred years very successfully, and yields frames, enervated by privation and hardship large prouts. The meadows are usually an easy prey, while the absence of sanitar mown six time a year, and average a net provision gave little chance even to those revenue of two hundred and eighty-five dol- whose constitutions might have withshood the disease. The epideriic in Athens d scribed by Thucydides is not now believed b have been identical with plague, the date of of the names of Contributors of Donations, both in whose first appearance is generally referr to the reign of Justinian, A D, 542 in whose public of America and Europe, amounting in the time it thrice appeared. Since then its vi-In Europe only Russia and Tuckey have suf- Also a General History of Yelious Fever in this and ferred stace 1800, and Constantinople has not foreign countries. The book will be get up in the

The father of the Majiltons is one of the removed by the different systems in use, inferior clergymen in Westminster abbev. There are several companies charged with He is a lattle old gentleman with a pleasant the disposal of the sewage matter. The new- face and regulation side-whickers, who takes used for irrigation over large fields real delight in showing American visitors end the grand collector for this very purpose | thusiast compared with orderary guides. along the river Seine below Rouen, and dis- says: "I enjoy treating all Americans w charge into the Channer in Manche the sur- b-cause all America did so nobly by my i barrels and carefully carted away, and not many a tourist has been indebted to him allowed to fall into the sewers, the sewage | courteous treatment and an eligible seat di should contain so large a quantity of solid ing service in some old carved knightly sta who but for the old man's en Americans would have got but scant cou contains eighteen pounds solid matter in sus- tesy, and that only at the expense of the

Nerve Inquietnde and Its Remedy. Restless nerves, at least those that are constan so, are weak ones as well. The true way to tranquil ize thoroughly is to strengthen them. It may be may, it often is necessary to have recourse to a seda tive or even an oplate in dancerous cases of nervou ngutetude, but the continued use of such unnatura palliatives is greatly to be deprecated. Though no in a restricted sense a specific for nervousness. He tetter's Stomach Bitters is eminently calculated a aliay and eventually oversome it, a fact which th recorded experience of many goes to substantia This inestimable tonic, by producing digestion, similation and secretion, touches the three key no upon which the barmony of all the bodily organs of the barmony of the ba pends, and the result is that fresh stores of vitality are diffused through the system, of which the nerves receive their due apportionment and grow tranquil as they gather strength.

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cheerfully given at all times.

S. STURM, Sec'y

DISSOLUTION. Di-solution. WING to the continued Illness of Daniel Borns the firm of DOWDY, PARK & HORAN is the DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP THE firm of BAUM & HURST has this cay been

MEMPHIS, February 17, 1879. N retiring from the above firm. I beg to thank my friends for the liberal patronage extended to us not to solicit a continuance of the same for my suc-sesors, Messrs. G. Baum & Co. BEN HURST. NEW FIRM.

MEMPHIS, February 17, 1879. HEN BURST.

W E have this day associated correctes under the firm name of G BAUM & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of Wholesale Liquar and Cigar Dealers in this city. We respectfully society the patronuge of the former enstoners of Baum & Hurst, and the trade gruceally. G BAUM & CO.

No. 35st Main street, Memphis

NON-BESIDENTS. Kon-Resident Notice. 045 - In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, messee, - A. Woodruff, receiver, etc., vs. Mary

suppearing from the bill in this cause, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Mary M. Fithian soph Fithian and A. L. Whitesdes, are non-resists of the State of Tennessee, that they are in-

A Copy—Afterd.
B. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master,
By E. D. M'HENOY, Deputy clerk and Master,
Johnston & Ford, Soi, for Complement. EXECUTORS.

Executor's Notice. aving qualities as the Executor of the estate of the late B. C. Brickley, an persons having as against the said estate an lequired to pre-tize in legality authenties ted; and these inceptto the estate are requested to call and soll some per 26, 18.8 Jas L Goodhloff, Evr., it No. 38 section street, Meruphia

Executor's Notice. I AVING qual-field as the Executor of the will of I Heary W. Courts, decreased, all creditors will be their chains with unfor my automes, 175 Main meet. This January 9, 1879.

WALON COURTS.

NOTICE.

Election Notice. Cotton Factors, Gen'l Commission
MERCHANTS.

NO. 272 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS.
WE will give careful attention to the purchase on hand a fine lot of Seed Potatoes and Onts.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis, Gasilght Company will be held at the office of the Company, 42 Madison street, Memphis, Tennessor, Saturday, March 1, 1879, to elect Serves Directors to serve the Company the ensuing year. Election from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOSEPP CRAIG, Scoretary.

MEMPHIS, TENE, February 1879.

Wat Strong, Attorney